



T-80UD / T-84

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

"object 478"

"object 478M"

T-80UD "Berez" / "object 478B"

T-84 "Oplot"

★★★★

The main battle tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of the Kharkov Plant of Transport Engineering (KhZTM), General Designer I.L. Protopopov. Development began in the mid-1970s with the aim of improving the characteristics of the T-80 by installing a diesel engine on the tank. The preliminary design of the first prototype "Object 478" using the hull and chassis design of the T-80 was completed in 1976. In the same year, work began on the design of the prototype "Object 478M" with an active protection system. The prototypes of "Object 478" were released by KZTM at least in November 1981 and underwent testing. The pre-production prototype "Object 478B" entered testing in 1985 (the first 5 tanks). Serial production at KhZTM began in 1986 and in 1987 under the name T-80U (with 6TD engine) / T-80UD was accepted into service with the USSR Armed Forces. The T-80UD tanks entered service with the Russian Armed Forces in 1991. Under the name T-84 "Oplot" the tank is in service with the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Description of modifications - in the Modifications section (see below). If the name of the modification is not specified, then the data applies to all main modifications of the tank.



T-80UD (<http://nmm.ru>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 24.02.2010 00:13:45

Comments: [9](#)

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122mm howitzer M-30

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

M-30 - M1938

★★★

122-mm howitzer. Developed in 1938 by the Motovilikha Plants Design Bureau (Perm) under the supervision of Fyodor Fyodorovich Petrov. Serial production of the howitzer began in 1939 at three plants at once - including the Motovilikha Plants (Perm) and the artillery production of the Uralmash plant (Sverdlovsk, since 1942 - Artillery Plant No. 9 with OKB-9). The howitzer was produced until 1955. A total of 16,887 guns / 19,266 guns were produced (according to other data - <http://www.ugmk.com>). In the post-war period, the howitzer remained in service for a long time in units of the Siberian and Ural military districts.

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	84,775		28,245
	71,414		27,495
	62,144		25,074

FLAG count

Latest comments

Electronic warfare complex K

PPP Wrote:...After all, Donald Co has enough RTR systems - he was guaranteed to "write"...

[Big Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:47

Electronic warfare complex K

Altimeter Wrote:...If the reason for absence of the first is known, then Voodoo was not bad...

[Bolshoy Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:28

Electronic warfare complex K

PPP Wrote:Max Wrote:data on no use of Khibiny ...There are general rules of counteraction...

[Altimeter](#) 2017-11-01 17:46

Electronic warfare complex K

And a video-schmideo to boot <https://youtu.be/kOoQ3ru4QUE> pa fa

[oldstary](#) 2017-10-31 20:43

Howitzer M-30 (<http://www.ugmk.com>).122-mm howitzer M-30 - a monument in the Great Patriotic War memorial, Nizhny Novgorod, 2006 (photo - S. Filatov, <http://en.wikipedia.org>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.03.2011 00:27:42

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

76.2 mm ZIS-3 gun

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

ZIS-3

76.2 mm divisional gun. Developed in 1942 and was in serial production in the USSR from 1942 to 1945. One of the most widely used weapons of the Great Patriotic War - a total of 103,000 were produced. After the war, the gun was in service with units of the Soviet Army for a long time.

Electronic warfare complex K

In principle, so much has been written about Khibiny that, thanks to some, it is not entirely...

[oldstaryi](#) 2017-10-31 20:37

Electronic warfare complex K

Photo of the piece of iron itself

[Sierra](#) 2016-09-18 16:10

Electronic warfare complex K

The material, of course, is not entirely appropriate, but it fits in with the discussion here...

[osankin](#) 2014-09-09 12:05

Electronic warfare complex K

PPP Wrote: Moreover - you can't explain why they are suppressing Aegis radars at such a low...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-09 00:12

Electronic warfare complex K

Max Wrote: Ok, thanks for the answer, frankly speaking, not a simple answer to those...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-08 23:43

Electronic warfare complex K

Max Wrote: data on the non-use of Khibiny ...There are general rules counteracting the means...

[PPP](#) 2014-09-05 18:28

76.2 mm gun ZIS-3 (<http://www.ugmk.com>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.06.2012 00:44:32

Comments: [6](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

T-55

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

T-55 / "object 155"

TO-55 / "object 482"

T-55K / "object 155K"

T-55A

T-55AM / T-55M

T-55AD

T-55MV

★★★★

Medium tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 183 (later - PO Uralvagonzavod) on the basis of the [T-54B](#) medium tank in 1958. Differs from the T-54B in a more powerful engine, increased ammunition, increased fuel system capacity, the introduction of anti-nuclear protection, improved equipment, the installation of a new type of smoke apparatus, etc. Adopted on May 8, 1958. Serial production at Plant No. 183 (UVZ) began in June 1958 and was completed in the first basic modification in July 1962. T-55 tanks were also produced at Plant No. 174 (Omsk, since 1958) and at Plant No. 75 (Kharkov). It was repeatedly modernized (1970, 1975, 1983). By default, the data is for the basic modification of the T-55 (if the modification name is not specified, the data applies to all main models of the tank).

T-55AM with a KDT-2 laser rangefinder, a monument in Khimki, Moscow Region, 01.05.2008 (photo by VLAS, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>)Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 13.01.2010 18:13:44

Comments: [45](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

T-90

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

T-90 / "object 188"

T-90S / "object 188S"

T-90A / "object 188A"

T-90A "Vladimir" / "object 188A1"

T-90SA / "object 188SA"

T-90M / "object 188M"

T-90AM / "object 188AM"

The main battle tank. Developed by the Uralvagonzavod Production Association (Nizhny Tagil) under the supervision of Chief Designer V.I. Potkin as part of the R&D project "Improvement of the T-72B" (set by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution of June 19, 1986). The tank prototype, "Object 188", was created on the basis of and as a modernization of the T-72BM tank and was initially called the T-72BU ("Improved T-72B"). The modernization affected the fire control system - the 1A40-1 fire control system was replaced by the 1A45 Irtyskh fire control system unified with the T-80U / T-80UD, modified for the T-72BM automatic loader. "Object 188" was developed in parallel with the "Object 187" tank, which was a more thorough modernization of the T-72BM. Testing of "object 188" began in January 1989 and continued until autumn 1990. The tank was tested at the Uralvagonzavod testing ground, as well as in the Moscow, Kemerovo and Dzhambyl regions of the USSR (total mileage of about 1,400 km). By the decision of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Defense Industry of the USSR dated March 27, 1991, the T-72BU was recommended for adoption into service by the USSR Armed Forces.



T-90C of the Indian Armed Forces, 2012 (<http://militaryphotos.net>).



T-90AM / "modernized T-90S" on display in Nizhny Tagil, January-February 2011, published 31.08.2011 (<http://gurkhan.blogspot.com>).



The T-90S main battle tank at a military equipment exhibition in Omsk in 2010 (<http://worldwide-defence.blogspot.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 06.01.2010 14:17:37

Comments: [163](#)

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RPG-7

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

RPG-7 /6G1	RPG-7 B1 / 6G3-1
RPG-7D / 6G5	RPG-7 D2 / 6G5M2
RPG-7V / 6G3	RPG-7 B2 / 6G3-2
RPG-7 D1 / 6G5M	RPG-7 D3 / 6G5M3

★★★★

Hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher (RPG). Developed by the Krasnoarmeysk division of GSKB-47 (now GNPP Bazalt), chief designer - V.K. Firulin. The development began in 1958. The Tula TsKIB SOO, Kovrov Mechanical Plant (V.V. Degtyarev was directly responsible for the work on the grenade launcher in the Kovrov OKB-575), Vysokogorsk Mechanical Plant, Nizhny Tagil Plant "Planta" and others took part in the creation of the grenade launcher, including the chief designer of OKB-575 A. Nikiforenko, the chief engineer of OKB-575 I. Potapov, the head of the 5th department of OKB-575 A. Sorokin, as well as the leading designer of the RPG-7 V. Degtyarev, designers A. Alymov, M. Gorbunov, A. Ivashutich, A. Sevastyanova and others. The PG-7V round for the RPG-7 grenade launcher was designed by V.K. Firulin (State Prize of 1964). Factory tests were conducted from February 25 to June 11, 1960. The tests were successful. In the series of grenade launchers intended for field and military tests, modifications were made to the overlays to protect the shooter from burns, the open sight and the rail for attaching the optical sight, as well as the bags for carrying grenades and spare parts. The RPG-7 was accepted into service on June 16, 1961. Serial production of the RPG-7 began in 1961 at the Kovrov Mechanical Plant.



Grenade launchers with RPG-7 and PG-7VR "Resume" rounds at the parade in honor of the 100th anniversary of Kim Il Sung, Pyongyang, DPRK, 15.04.2012 (<http://www.militaryphotos.net>).



A shot from an RPG-7V grenade launcher with a PG-7VL grenade (<http://picasaweb.google.com/104843019099162807351>).



RPG-7V grenade launcher with an optical sight and a PG-7VL round (<http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>).



GARNI-LEP installations at a rehearsal of the military parade in Yerevan, 19.09.2011 (<http://alkhimik.livejournal.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 03.01.2011 21:21:33

Comments: [121](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

BRM-3K Lynx

DATA FOR 2012 (standard update)

BRM-3K "Lynx"



Combat reconnaissance vehicle (command, amphibious). Developed in the first half of the 1990s by the Rubtsovsk Mechanical Plant Design Bureau based on [the BMP-3](#) . Adopted into service in 1995 (*source: Karpenko*).



BRM-3K, possibly a prototype (photo processing from <http://militaryphotos.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.03.2012 22:45:25

Comments: [10](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

BRM-1K/KM Korshun

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

BRM-1 / BMP-R / object 773

BRM-1K "Korshun" / object 676 - BMP M1976/2 (NATO designation)

BRM-1KM



Combat reconnaissance vehicle (command, amphibious). Developed by the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant Design Bureau based on the BMP-1. The prototype, Object 773, was developed in 1972. BRM-1K / Object 676 was accepted into service in 1972. Serial production was carried out at the Kurgan Machine-Building Plant from 1973, and from 1974 at the Rubtsovsk Machine-Building Plant. By default, the data is BRM-1K.



BRM-1K of the National People's Army of the GDR in the Canadian War Museum (<http://en.wikipedia.org>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 23.07.2010 22:03:36

Comments: 2

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Collection-1 / Collection-1M

DATA FOR 2012 (needs updating)

"Sbor-1"

"Sbor-1M" Mobile complex for determining the coordinates of ground-based radio-technical facilities. The complex was developed by JSC Research Institute Vector (St. Petersburg). As of 2011, the complex is either in service with the Russian Armed Forces or is undergoing tests. The "Sbor-1" complex is designed to solve the following problems: - search for and detection of radio emission sources (RES) in a 360 degree sector in the entire frequency range of signals; - analysis of detected signals; - determination of the type of RSE; - determination of the location of RSE; - tracking of radio emission sources located in the coverage area; - formation, registration and transmission of information about RSE to an external consumer.



The SM-626 lifting module of the Sbor-1 RTR complex at the site of the Vector Research Institute (<http://modern-warfare.livejournal.com>).



A prototype of the SM-626 lifting module of the Sbor-1 RTR complex (<http://saidpvo.livejournal.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.03.2012 00:50:26

Comments: 1

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T-64

DATA FOR 2012 (standard replenishment)

"object 430"

T-64 / "object 432"

T-64A / AK / AM / AKM

T-64B / B1 / BK / BM / BV

T-64U / BM "Bulat" (Ukraine)

★★★

Medium and main tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of the Kharkov Plant of Transport Engineering (KhZTM), Chief Designer A.A. Morozov. Development began in 1958. Production and testing of prototypes "object 430" - 1960. Development of improved prototypes - "object 432" and "object 434" began in 1962. A small series for military trials of the pre-production model T-64 / "object 432" was released in 1964. In the same year, 20 T-64A / "object 434" tanks were released for testing. The tank was accepted into service under the name T-64 ("object 432") in 1967. Serial production was at Plant No. 75 (KhZTM, Kharkov). Mass serial production of the T-64A main battle tank began in 1969. After the collapse of the USSR (since 1991), work on upgrading T-64 tanks was carried out by Kharkiv Machine Building Design Bureau (Kharkov, Ukraine). Description of modifications - in the Modifications section (see below). If the name of the modification is not specified, the data applies to all main modifications of the tank.



T-64BV in units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, 1980s (photo from the archive of Rambo54, <http://military.tomsk.ru/forum>).



T-64 in the military equipment museum, Gurevsk, Kaliningrad region, Russia (photo by T. Dashina, <http://technic-memorial.narod.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 12.02.2010 06:49:28

Comments: [34](#)

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1L13 Nebo-SV - BOX SPRING

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

1L13 / P-18M "Nebo-SV" - BOX SPRING

1L13-3 "Nebo-SV" - BOX SPRING Two-coordinate standby radar in the meter range. By the Decree of the USSR CM in early 1975, the R&D project "Nebo" was assigned, the purpose of which was to develop two unified three-coordinate radars in the meter range for the Air Defense Forces in a transportable version (radar [55Zh6](#)) and for the Ground Forces in a mobile version (1L13 "Nebo-SV"). In the same 1975, another Decree of the USSR CM was issued, in which the R&D project "Nebo" was included in the list of the most important works of the five-year plan. The 1L13 radar was developed by the Gorky Research Institute of Radio Engineering and Radiotechnics of the USSR Ministry of Radio Industry (Gorky, now Nizhny Novgorod, NNIIRT), chief designer - I.G. Krylov. Serial production of the radar was carried out by the Gorky Television Plant (JSC "Nitel", Nizhny Novgorod). In 1986, the station was accepted into service by the Air Defense Forces of the Ground Forces, Air Defense Forces and the Air Force, and training of line officers was conducted (*history - Forum of Radiotechnical Troops*). The radar is a mobile coherent-pulse radar of circular review. The radar is designed to detect, identify air targets and provide their coordinates (range and azimuth) to the radar-linked radar processing points (command posts) of the PORI-P1 radar companies (posts) from the radio engineering brigades and battalions and command posts of the anti-aircraft missile brigades of the Air Defense Forces of the Ground Forces. It was also planned to use this station in the Air Force and the Air Defense Forces of the country. The 1L13 radar complex includes:- an antenna-rotating device on an automobile platform (basic version - Ural chassis);- an antenna post on an automobile platform (basic version - Ural chassis);- an ED2xZO-T230P-ZRA power station on an automobile platform (KamAZ truck);- a ground-based radar interrogator on an APU automobile trailer. The name P-18M is related to the 1L13 radar model and is found in some sources.

★★★★



Radar 1L13-3 "Nebo-SV". Photo from the press tour of the 202nd anti-aircraft missile brigade of the Western Military District, Naro-Fominsk, February 2012 (photo - Vitaly Kuzmin, <http://vitalykuzmin.net>).





Radar 1L13-3 "Nebo-SV" (<http://nitel-oao.ru> and <http://www.ausairpower.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 12.02.2012 00:43:19

Comments: [6](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

D-80

DATA FOR 2012 (in progress)

D-80

D-80S

D-80-2

★★

535-mm self-propelled artillery mount / launcher of ARS of the "closed tube" scheme. The design of a self-propelled artillery mount with the internal designation KB "BPD" for firing active-reactive projectiles was started by OKB-9 of Artillery Plant No. 9 (Sverdlovsk) in 1963. Chief Designer - F.F. Petrov. NII-1, NII-24, NII-125, NII-13, NII-61 and other organizations also participated in the development. OKB-9 made working models of D-80 mounts in a scale of 1:10 on a tracked and wheeled chassis. The models were used at the stage of project protection in GRAU and by the Minister of Defense Industry of the USSR S.A. Zverev. During the creation, the possibility of migrating the weapon system to Navy ships was considered. The preliminary design of the OKB-9 installation was reviewed on May 10, 1965. The project was considered as a competitor to the ORT Luna-M as a divisional-level strike system. In October 1968, the Barrikady plant (Volgograd) was given an order to manufacture a tube and breech for the D-80. At the end of 1968, all work on the D-80 was stopped. The construction of real prototypes of the installations was not carried out. Only a real prototype of the gun's ball breech was created for testing at the proving ground in Krasnoye. The project was reworked and received the index D-80S, but was also rejected. In September 1969, OKB-9 proposed the D-80-2 project with breech loading, according to a scheme close to the 240-mm mortar M-240.



фото: В. Белогруд
www.otvaga2004.narod.ru



Artillery mounts of 535 mm caliber D-80, D-80S and D-80-2 (top to bottom) developed by OKB-9 (photo - V. Belograd, <http://www.otvaga2004.narod.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.02.2012 17:30:36

Comments: [3](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

2 x 152mm howitzer 2S35 Koalitsiya-SV

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

2S35 "Koalitsiya-SV"

★★★

2 x 152-mm experimental self-propelled artillery mount (howitzer). Developed within the framework of the R&D "Koalitsiya-SV", the lead developer is the Central Research Institute "Burevestnik" (Nizhny Novgorod), together with the "Ural Plant of Transport Engineering" (Nizhny Tagil), TsNIIM and "Uralvagonzavod". The SPG was created using the developments of the SPG "Msta-S" and the chassis of the main tank "Object 195". Since the late 1980s, research into increasing the efficiency of the SPG was conducted under the research topic "Uninhabitability". Also, when creating the SPG, the developments of the Uraltransmash plant design bureau on the SPG "Object 327" project were used. Later (probably in the mid-1990s), work began on the R&D project "Koalitsiya", within the framework of which work was carried out on the inter-service unification of large-caliber weapons of the Ground Forces and the Navy ("Koalitsiya-E", presumably). A mock-up of the installation was presented to the public in December 2006. According to forecasts at that time, its entry into service was considered possible in 2015, but on April 8, 2010, the Chief of Armaments of the Russian Armed Forces Vladimir Popovkin announced that the R&D project "Koalitsiya-SV" for the creation of the self-propelled gun was closed due to its obsolescence.



The first prototype of the self-propelled gun "Koalitsiya-SV" (<http://www.militaryphotos.net>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28,09,2010 15:28:35

Comments: [52](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

67N6 Gamma-D / 67N6E Gamma-DE

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

67N6 "Gamma-D"

67N6E "Gamma-DE"

★★★

Three-coordinate surveillance radar of decimeter range. Development of block-modular solid-state radar of medium and high altitudes "Gamma" with active phased array was started by the All-Russian Research Institute of Radio Engineering as a research and development program in 1981. In order to reduce the weight and dimensions of the radar, the antenna type chosen was AFAR (active for transmission and semi-active for reception) with summation of the power of many generators (1024) in space, and not inside the station, as was done with the American radar with phased array AN/TPS-59. The radar was accepted into service in 1993. As of 2007, the radar is allegedly in serial production (not confirmed). The level of the produced element base, the technology of development of microprocessors and special computers in the 1990s did not allow the developers of VNIIRT to reach the level of the technical specifications laid down by the customer. The experimental model of the Gamma-D radar was sent for modifications after testing (*source - Dubov G.*). The performance characteristics of the Gamma-DE radar are given from sources of 2007 and later.

The radar is designed for effective detection, identification, determination of coordinates and tracking of a wide range of modern and prospective air attack weapons in conditions of strong electronic countermeasures, as well as receiving information from an aircraft equipped with a transponder in ICAO codes. The radar was supposed to be used in automated and non-automated control systems of the Air Force and Air Defense, as well as as a route radar complex of air traffic management system centers. The radar is fully automated, has a high degree of adaptability to jamming and target environments, is equipped with automatic control and range equipment, an automatic fire alarm and fire extinguishing system, and other service devices.





Radar "Gamma-DE" (<http://www.rusarmy.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 06.02.2012 17:41:49

Comments: [3](#)

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64L6 Gamma-S1

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard replenishment)

64L6 / 64L6-1 "Gamma-S1"

64L6E "Gamma-S1E"

64L6M "Gamma-S1M"

★★★★

Three-coordinate surveillance radar of centimeter range. Development of a mobile three-coordinate radar to replace the rangefinder-altimeter complex with the P-37 radar with PRV-13 and PRV-16 altimeters was assigned to NIIRT (Gorky, now Nizhny Novgorod, VNNIIRT). During its creation, it was assumed that the radar would be used as a combat mode station for inter-service use in two branches of the Armed Forces - in the Air Defense Forces and the Air Force. A prototype of the radar was used to conduct military exercises. The equipping of the air defense forces with serial radars "Gamma-S1" began in 2003. The radar is manufactured by OJSC "Murom Plant of Radio Measuring Equipment" (OJSC "MZRI") together with OJSC "VNIIRT" and OJSC "Pravdinsky Plant of Radio Relay Equipment" (OJSC "PZRA"). The first serial model of the radar was deployed and underwent trial operation in one of the radio engineering units of the RTV of the Special Purpose Command (Moscow). The radar has great modernization potential.

In some sources of the 1990s, the radar is called 96N6E "Gamma-S1E".





Radar 64L6-1 "Gamma-S1". Above - M1 vehicle with phased array radar, below - M2 equipment vehicle - M1 vehicle in the background. Chassis - BAZ-69092-013. MAKS-2007. (first and third photos - Said Aminov, <http://pvo.guns.ru> , second photo - <http://www.russianarms.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.02.2012 23:08:43

Comments: [19](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Terra program / 5N76 Terra-3 complex

DATA AS OF 2012 (standard update)

Terra Program

5N26 / LE-1

Complex 5N76 Terra-3 / T-3

★★★★

High-energy laser research program for missile defense / scientific and experimental complex. The idea of using a high-energy laser to destroy the warhead of ballistic missiles at the final stage was formulated in 1964 by N.G. Basov and O.N. Krokhin (FIAN mi. P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute). In the fall of 1965, N.G. Basov, VNIIEF Scientific Director Yu.B. Khariton, GOI Deputy Director for Research E.N. Tsarevsky, and Vypmel OKB Chief Designer [G.V. Kisunko](#) sent a note to the CPSU Central Committee. It spoke about the fundamental possibility of destroying the warhead of ballistic missiles with laser radiation and proposed launching a corresponding experimental program. The proposal was approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the work program for the creation of a laser firing unit for missile defense tasks, prepared jointly by the Vypmel Design Bureau, the Lebedev Physical Institute and the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics, was approved by a government decision in 1966.

The proposals were based on the Lebedev Physical Institute's study of high-energy photodissociation lasers (PDLs) on organic iodides and the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics' proposal to "pump" the PDLs "with the light of a strong shock wave created in an inert gas by an explosion." The State Optical Institute (GOI) also joined the work. The program was called Terra-3 and envisaged the creation of lasers with an energy of more than 1 MJ, as well as the creation of a 5N76 scientific and experimental firing laser complex (SEC) on their basis at the Balkhash testing ground, where the ideas for a laser system for missile defense were to be tested in natural conditions. N. G. Basov was appointed scientific director of the Terra-3 program.

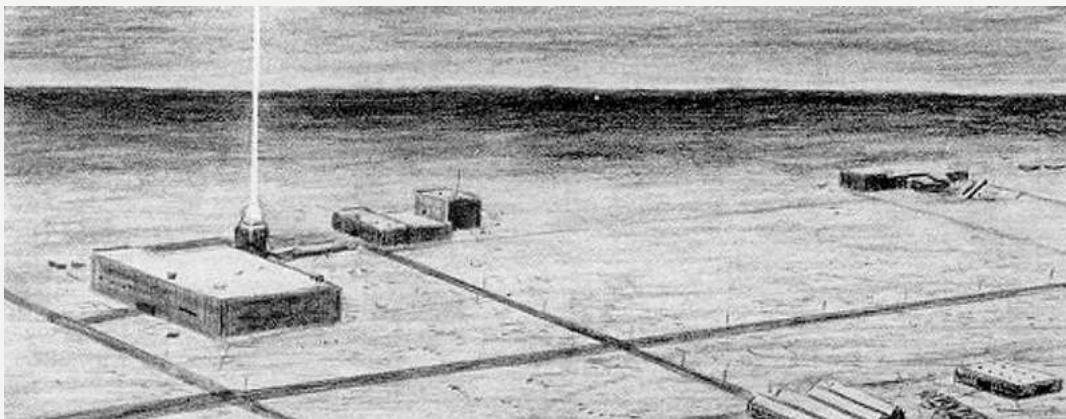
In 1969, a team of special design bureaus separated from the Vypmel Design Bureau, on the basis of which the Luch Central Design Bureau (later the Astrofizika Scientific and Production Association) was created, which was entrusted with the implementation of the Terra-3 program.



Remains of structure 41/42V with the 5N27 laser locator complex of the 5N76 Terra-3 firing complex, photo from 2008 (<http://www.olgino.info>).



Remains of the structure for the combat laser to the north of object 41/42V of the 5N76 Terra-3 firing complex, photo from 2008 (<http://www.olgino.info>).



The Terra-3 scientific and experimental complex according to American ideas. In the USA, it was believed that the complex was intended

for anti-satellite purposes with a transition to missile defense in the future. The drawing was first presented by the American delegation at the Geneva talks in 1978. View from the southeast.



Telescope TG-1 of the laser locator LE-1, Sary-Shagan testing ground (Zarubin P.V., Polskikh S.V. From the history of the creation of high-energy lasers and laser systems in the USSR. Presentation. 2011).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 30.12.2011 01:31:54

Comments: [31](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

Prospective BMD

DATA FOR 2012 (needs updating)

Prospective BMD



Airborne combat vehicle. On January 17, 2012, the media reported for the first time that the main approaches to forming the appearance of the prospective BMD had been determined. Targeted research and development work is underway to determine the parameters of the prospective BMD. It is planned that by the end of 2015 the new BMD will have passed all tests, including state tests, and will be ready for delivery to the troops in 2016. There is no other information yet.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.01.2012 21:11:46

Comments: [6](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

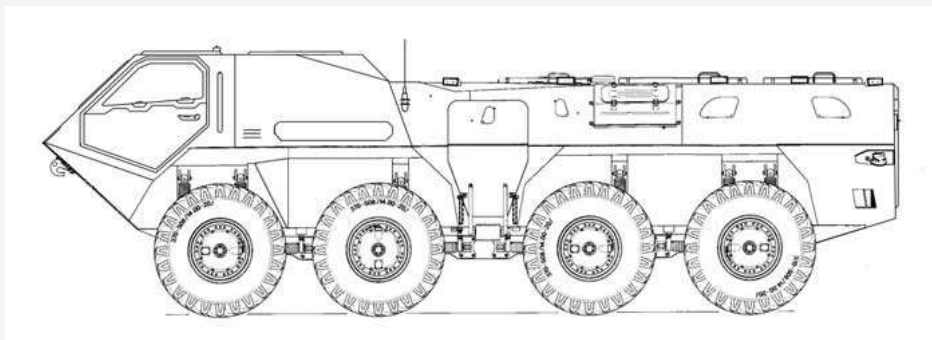
BTR Gilza / GAZ-5923Sh

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

BTR "Gilza" / GAZ-5923Sh



Armored personnel carrier (APC). Developed by the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant Design Bureau together with OAO GAZ on the basis of the BTR-90 "Rostok" / GAZ-5923 since 2009. Serial production, if adopted for service, is planned at the Arzamas Machine-Building Plant. By default, the chassis data is GAZ-5923Sh. Possible military designation - "BTR-90M" or "BTR-92".



Presumed appearance of the "Gilza" APC (processing of the drawing by A. Koshchavtsev - Allocer, <http://allocer.nxt.ru>, 2010)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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Prospective infantry fighting vehicle of the Navy Marine Corps

DATA FOR 2011 (requires updating)

Prospective infantry fighting vehicle of the Navy Marine Corps



Naval infantry fighting vehicle. On October 7, 2011, the media reported that the Russian Navy had ordered the development of a specialized tracked landing vehicle for the naval infantry forces. One of the main requirements for the naval IFV is increased

seaworthiness. The Kurganmashzavod Design Bureau (Kurgan) is developing the MBP. Developments from the BMP-3 may be used in creating the IFV. Presumably, the development of the naval IFV will be completed by 2015-2016.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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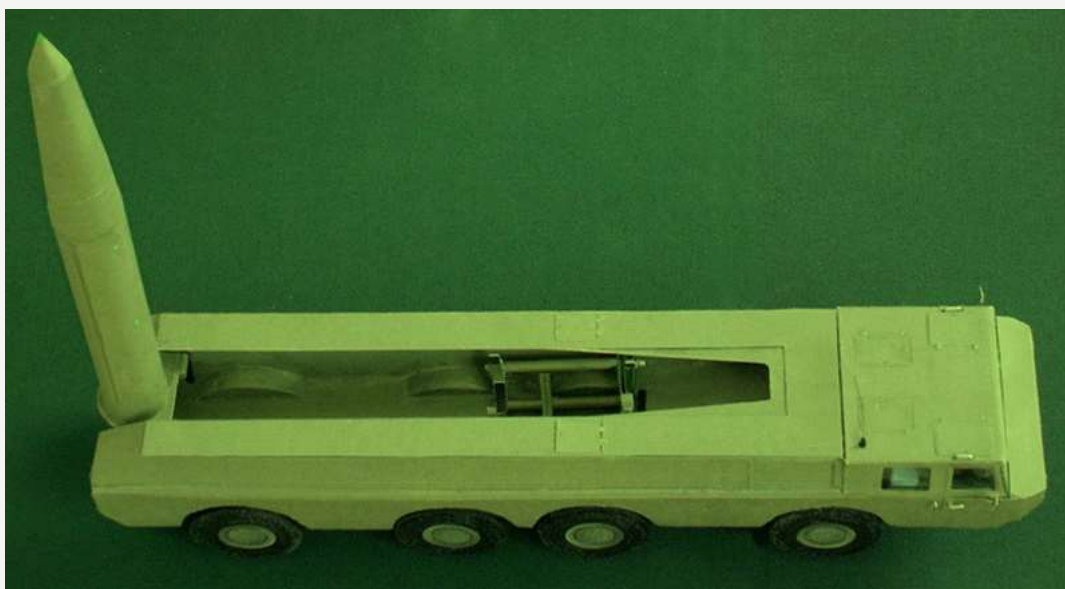
9K711 Uranus

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**Complex 9K711 "Uran" (solid rocket engine)****Complex 9K711 "Uran-II" (liquid rocket engine)**

★★★

Army missile system (operational-tactical missile). R & D using the developments on the 9M76 missile of the Temp-S complex were started by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 959-319 of October 17, 1967 at the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering (MIT), Chief Designer - A.K. Kuznetsov. The missile was created in two versions - with a solid propellant rocket engine and with a liquid propellant rocket engine. Work on the Uran-II missile with a liquid propellant rocket engine was carried out by MIT jointly with the Design Bureau of the Votkinsk Machine-Building Plant. The preliminary design of the complex was presented to MIT in 1969. As of 1970-1972, both missile versions were still in the design stage, but only in a single-stage version. The preliminary design was defended at the Kapustin Yar proving ground. Development of the version with a liquid propellant rocket engine was terminated by the decision of the USSR Minister of Defense Industry S.A. Zverev. In 1972, due to MIT being overloaded with work on the creation of the Temp-2S mobile ICBM, at the suggestion of S.A. Zverev (formalized by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 169-57 of March 19, 1973), the draft design of the complex was transferred for revision to the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering (KBM), where the OTR Oka was created on its basis.

Special thanks to "Sluchayny" (<http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>) for the provided photographs.



SPU of the 9K711 "Uran" complex. Photo of the model from the storerooms of the museum of the Kapustin Yar training ground (forum of the site <http://militaryrussia.ru>).

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